



# The Steward

Newsletter of Alberta's Natural and Protected Areas and the People Who Care for Them.

Issue 36

Naturally Yours

Fall 1996

CANADIANA

## Six Special Places Areas Identified for Consideration in Canadian Shield Natural Region FEB 5 1997

In Issue 33 of "The Steward" the Canadian Shield Natural Region was profiled in the article "How The Best Sites Can Be Selected for Protection under Alberta Special Places". The following is an update on the progress of the Provincial Coordinating Committee for the Canadian Shield Natural Region.

On September 12, 1996 two local committees from this region received six candidate Special Places sites for review. Representatives of the Special Places Provincial Coordinating Committee (PCC) attended the joint meeting with the Fort McMurray and Fort Chipewyan Local Committees. This was the first local committee meeting set up under the Special Places program.

The following six sites were identified by the Provincial Coordinating Committee as best meeting the preservation goal of Special Places, based upon a scientific classification system and the nominations received from Albertans.

### 1. Colin-Cornwall Lakes (241 sq. km)

This site contains the best examples of Sandy Plain Shield features in Alberta and one of the most diverse wetland-stream complexes in the Kazan Upland. Other unique features within this site include:

- sand dunes near the north shore of Colin Lake
- kettle wetlands north of Colin Lake
- provincially rare plants such as lens-fruited sedge, rush, pearlwort, goosefoot, cardamine, and the only known Alberta location for supine sedge
- nesting areas for provincially rare birds on Colin Lake - the Mew Gull, semi-palmated plover
- significant waterfowl staging areas at Woodman and Alexander Lakes
- uncommon and colonially nesting birds at Charles and Cornwall Lakes (bald eagle, osprey, common tern).



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2. *La Butte Creek* (24 sq. km)

The La Butte Creek site is a diverse area of sand plains, wetland complexes and Precambrian shield outcrops. The watercourse flows from the Kazan Upland to the Slave River.

3. *Lake Athabasca - North Shore* (11 sq. km)

The best exposure of Athabasca Sandstone outcrops is found at this site, along with several rare plant species that are unknown elsewhere in Alberta.

4. *Richardson River Dunes* (102 km)

The Richardson River longitudinal dunes are part of the largest single uninterrupted sand dune complex in Canada. Dunes of this size, type and development are not recorded elsewhere.

5. *Maybelle River* (96 sq. km)

The Maybelle River site contains a large and actively migrating dune field, with fish-hook, parabolic and V-shaped dunes. It is also home to several provincially rare plant species including stemless lady's slipper, pitcher plant, horned bladderwort, sand chickweed, hoary tansy, linear-leaved sundew and one-flowered water-horehound.

6. *Marguerite River* (112 sq. km)

Marguerite River includes the most significant area of "crag and tail" in Alberta. Here, craggy knolls of Precambrian Shield bedrock occur with the "tails" of glacial till deposited on the lee side of the knolls during glacial advance.

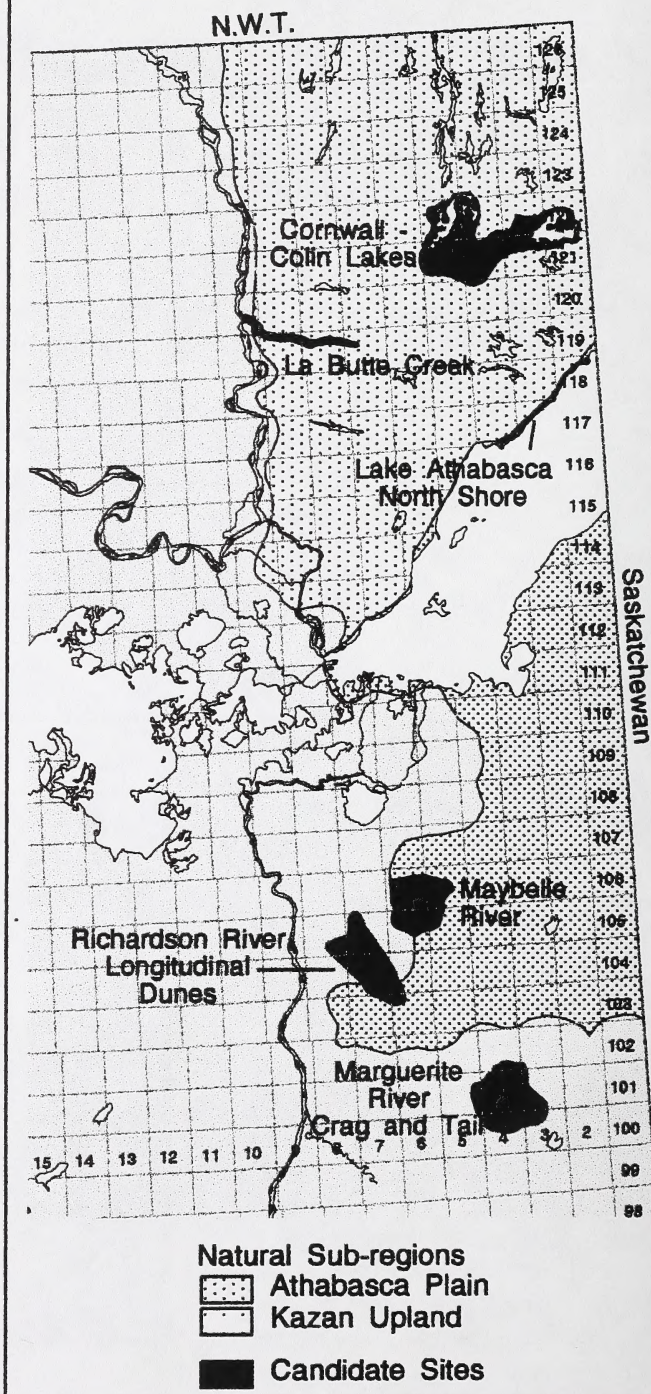
For more information contact:

Mike Boyd - NE Boreal Region,  
Alberta Environmental Protection

Phone: (403) 623-5255

Fax: (403) 623-5239 ▲

## Special Places 2000 - Candidate Sites Canadian Shield Region





## Another Alberta First - Clearwater/Christina Nominated as Canadian Heritage Rivers

The Clearwater/Christina Rivers are the first rivers to be nominated to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) in Alberta outside of the national parks. The nomination of these rivers was officially announced on September 19, 1996 by Ty Lund, Minister of Alberta Environmental Protection, at a joint Federal-Provincial Parks Council/Canadian Heritage Rivers Board Conference held in Canmore. The entire 139-km corridor that encompasses the Clearwater River and the lower Christina River has been identified as an outstanding example of a watercourse that meets the CHRS criteria.

The CHRS is a joint federal/provincial/territorial initiative to recognize outstanding Canadian rivers. Such rivers must meet the guidelines of the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board for natural and human heritage values, recreation values and river integrity values. Following today's announcement, 29 rivers extending for a total of 6496 km across Canada will have been either nominated or designated as part of the CHRS.

Mr. Lund stated, "I am particularly pleased to announce the approval of the nomination of Clearwater/Christina because of the grassroots support involved in the process. The Clearwater River Committee, representing landowners, special interest groups, industry, the aboriginal community, and the municipal and provincial governments, is to be commended for its dedicated and focused approach to bringing the nomination to this stage."

For a river to be nominated as a Canadian Heritage River, local authorities must validate a rigorous background study of the river's features. Following a study of the Clearwater/Christina, completed earlier this year, local authorities initiated the nomination process.

At a ceremony in May 1996, the local authorities near the Clearwater/Christina Rivers signed a document recommending that the rivers be nominated.

The Clearwater River Committee will take part in the next phase as well. That phase includes preparing a management plan to resolve issues and provide a course of action to safeguard the rivers' special features. This consensus-based approach will deal with issues related to natural integrity, recreational use, cultural heritage and commercial/industrial use, among others, of the Clearwater/Christina corridor. The corridor's nomination and the development of a management plan are key steps in the ultimate designation of the Clearwater/Christina as a Canadian Heritage River.

### Contacts:

Rick Arthur - Land and Forest  
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Fort McMurray  
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Fax: (403) 790-1600

Ted Dykstra - Recreation &  
Protected Areas Division,  
Alberta Environmental Protection,  
Edmonton  
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# SOUTHERN PEREGRINES SOAR AGAIN

by Dave Stepnisky

"CACK, CACK, CACK, CACK!" An adult female falcon calls loudly, as she dives just inches above Dave Moore's head. He stops for a moment before proceeding to band another peregrine falcon chick at one of the several Edmonton nest sites.

Dave Moore is one of the many Alberta Natural Resources Service biologists who have been working with peregrine falcons for the past several decades. Once a species that was near extinction in Alberta, the peregrine has made an astonishing recovery. With the help of several management programs and numerous contributing agencies, there are now over 15 nesting pairs of peregrine falcons in the southern Alberta population.

The peregrine falcon was once very abundant in southern Alberta, with over 60 known historic nesting sites south of Fort McMurray. It was the extensive use of organochlorine pesticides, notably DDT, that caused the drastic decline in peregrine falcon numbers in the 1960's. The pesticide accumulates in the peregrine falcon and results in poor reproductive success through egg shell thinning. The thin egg shells crack under the adult falcon when it attempts to incubate them. DDT was banned in Canada in the 1970's, but not in time to save the southern Alberta peregrines. By 1973, there were no peregrine falcons known to be nesting in southern Alberta.

In Alberta, extensive management programs have been underway since the 1970's, when the Canadian Wildlife Service opened the peregrine falcon captive breeding facility in Wainwright. The facility breeds peregrines for release across Canada, in an attempt to re-introduce the once abundant falcon. Alberta has participated in many small-scale releases over the past 20 years, but it was not until 1992, when biologists confirmed low pesticide levels in the environment, that mass numbers of peregrines were released into southern Alberta.

Confident that the environment was safe for falcon reintroductions, the Wildlife Management Division of Alberta Fish and Wildlife began a five year release program that has seen over 200 young falcons released to the wild cliffs of southern Alberta. This program (the Southern Alberta Peregrine Falcon Reintroduction Program) was made possible through the generous support of Petro-Canada; the World Wildlife Fund; the Edmonton Natural History Club; the Alberta Sport, Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife Foundation; and the hard work of many individuals.

*Continued next page. . .*





The young falcons were released by a method called 'hacking', where young falcons are released from a box on the side of a cliff where they are fed for several weeks until they are capable of flying off and hunting on their own.

1996 saw the completion of the final release in the Southern Alberta Peregrine Falcon Reintroduction Program. The five year reintroduction program is nearing completion, and celebrating an outstanding success. The goal of the program was to have 10 breeding pairs in southern Alberta by 1997. In 1996, there are 15 known pairs. Thanks to the hard work of landowners, employees of Natural Resources Service, and several volunteer stewards, the peregrine falcon is again soaring in Alberta's skies.

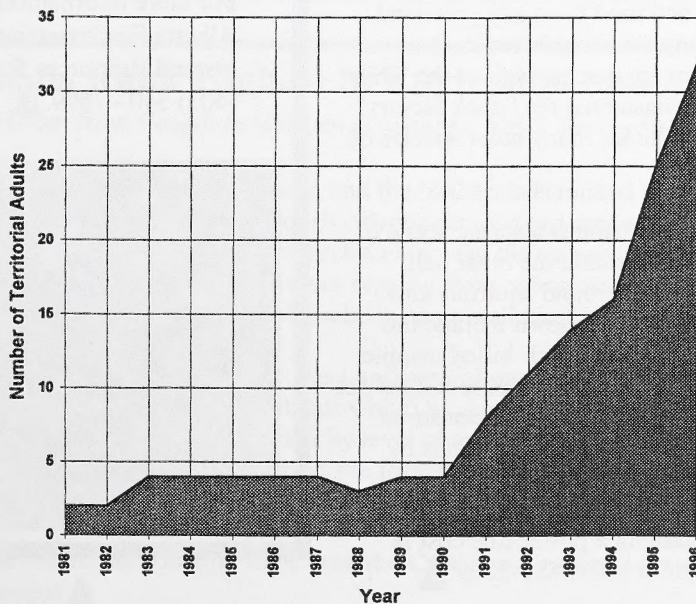
Although no more releases are planned for the future, managing this endangered species is still a priority. Employees of Alberta Natural Resources Service, plan to monitor the population of falcons in southern Alberta to ensure their return. As in the past, a great deal of assistance is required to locate breeding falcons in our vast province. This is why the Wildlife Management Division of Alberta Natural Resources Service has recently released the "Can You Spot a Peregrine Falcon" brochures. The goal of this brochure is to encourage the reporting of territorial peregrine falcons across Alberta during the summer months (May to September). By collecting this information, wildlife biologists can better manage the peregrine falcon in the future.

Habitat conservation and management are other very important parts of peregrine falcon management. It is essential that proper cliff sites throughout Alberta are maintained for the peregrine falcon to nest. Marsh areas are also critical, as they provide habitat for peregrine falcon prey species. As a bird of prey that feeds largely upon marsh birds, it is essential to protect ponds and marshes as hunting areas. Landowners and conservation groups have, and always will play an important role in recognizing and protecting important peregrine falcon habitat.

If you would like copies of the "Can You Spot a Peregrine Falcon" brochures, or if you would like to assist in future surveying for peregrines, or you would simply like more information on peregrine falcons in Alberta, please call or write the Wildlife Management Division of Alberta Natural Resources Service at:

Wildlife Management Division, 7th Floor, O.S. Longman Building,  
6909 - 116 Street., Edmonton, Alberta T6H 4P2 Phone: (403) 422-9535 ▲

**Southern Alberta Peregrine Population**





## Natural Region of Alberta

### Poster Series

## Aspen Parkland

This region's climate is the most favorable in Alberta for rich vegetation growth. On average, the temperature is just a few degrees cooler than for the grasslands, so its frost-free growing season is still quite long. Because this region receives more precipitation and less wind than the grasslands, it does not lose as much moisture. As a result, the aspen parkland is a very stable area climatically.

The deciduous trees that dominate this region produce a large amount of leaf litter each year. With the mild temperatures and long frost-free period, a lot of humus is created from this litter. This region's thick and very productive topsoils are classified as chernozems.

The aspen parkland serves as the transition zone between the hot, dry grasslands and the cooler, moist northern forest. The region reflects this transition in its vegetation—an unstable mix of fairly dry grassland and moist aspen forests. If the forests were left untouched by fire or cultivation, they would eventually take over much of the grasslands. Small lakes and marshes are commonly found in depressions in hilly areas or in the lowlands. Abundant plant life can be found around these wet areas and such vegetation constitutes important habitat for wildlife found in this region.

The mixture of rich forest and grassland vegetation provides diverse habitats and food for many grassland and forest species. The “edge” habitat between the two areas is also very important for species such as the white-tailed deer. This region is considered the “duck factory” of North America. Besides ducks, many other species of birds will occur in this area.

A poster of the aspen parkland depicts a spring scene of “edge” habitat—half being forest and the other half, grassland. Coyotes, Richardson ground squirrels and snowshoe hares can be seen. Birds shown include the saw-whet owl, red tailed hawk and black-billed magpie. Ducks are not illustrated on the poster because it does not show any wetland areas. The poster does demonstrate how the aspen forest can creep into the grasslands by suckering.

If you are interested in obtaining a poster (the cost is \$4.00) contact Brian Ogston at (403) 427-5209. ▲

## Piping Plover Census Preliminary Results

The Alberta portion of the International (Canada and United States) Piping Plover Census, coordinated by Ron Bjorge of Alberta Environmental Protection (Fish and Wildlife Management, Red Deer), entered its final stage from June 1 - 16, 1996.

All lakes with previous records of Piping Plover or with potential Piping Plover habitat were investigated in the field. Approximately 59 biologists, technicians and naturalists participated in the census representing Alberta Environmental Protection, Canadian Wildlife Service, NAWMP, Ducks Unlimited and other groups.

One hundred and three waterbodies were inventoried with Piping Plovers located at 31 sites. A total of 276 adults were counted consisting of 109 pairs and 58 individuals. This represents an increase from the numbers recorded in 1991.

For more information, contact Ron Bjorge Alberta Environmental Protection, Natural Resources Service (Red Deer) at (403) 340 - 7699. ▲







Brian J. Ogston

July 20, the third Saturday of the month was the sixth annual celebration of Parks Day in Canada. As usual, the park staff, volunteers and patrons of Alberta Parks were out in force. Even though the weather did not cooperate this year, almost all our staff and visitors were very pleased with the events held at their parks.

As is typical, events varied widely from park to park. Many parks held sand sculpture building contests and in the rain some of them were even easier to build. Some parks, with the aid and support of some wonderful local sponsors, started the day with pancake breakfasts or held a hot dog roast in the afternoon or early evening. Of course there were all kinds of games for the kids (of all ages), special interpretive events and many parks had traditional campfire singsongs to end the day.

This Park's Day marked our second year that we teamed up with the Canadian Parks Partnership and helped with their Parks Day event - Take A Hike. The majority of our parks held some sort of hike on Parks Day. Some of the hikes were self guided treks along some of our more interesting trails. Some of the self guided hikes were set up as either a scavenger hunt or as a 'treasure hunt.'

Other parks had staff lead treks to help visitors learn more about the park they were visiting, a special creature that lives in the park or just a hike to give everyone's cardiovascular system a workout. One park even had their "hikes" on horses.

The Canadian Parks Partnership has set up this event, which is held on Parks Day, to allow their "Friends of the Park" groups to raise money to help support the many events they hold in their park each year. Although most of our park hikes were strictly of the fun type - some of Alberta parks held "Take A Hike" events to raise money for local charities.

Even though it was not the typical bright sun shining day we order each year for Parks Day, Alberta Parks had over 6000 people participate in the many different events held in our parks.

I would like to thank all the park staff for the incredible effort they put into this year's celebrations. On behalf of all park staff we want to thank our park volunteers without whose work many of the events could not be held. Over 150 volunteers worked that day putting in over 500 hours to make Parks Day '96 a success. ▲

## Canadians Rank Highest in Environmental Awareness

*(Taken from Canadian Museum of Nature) Vol.5, No.2 - Fall 1995*

Residents of Canada, New Zealand, Britain, Norway, and the Netherlands ranked the highest in a survey of knowledge about the environment and science. Polish citizens came in last among the 20 countries studied. The University of Chicago's National Opinion Research Center said the survey, timed to coincide with the 25th anniversary of Earth Day, posed 12 questions on issues ranging from radioactivity and chemicals to the greenhouse effect, evolution, and the impact of automobiles on air pollution.

Canadians topped the list with an average of 7.6 correct answers followed by residents of New Zealand and Britain with 7.5, Norway with 7.2, and the Netherlands with 6.8. An average of 1.267 people were questioned in each country. The other 15 countries ranked in order by level of awareness were Northern Ireland, the United States, the former East Germany, the Czech Republic, the former West Germany, Ireland, Japan, Italy, Israel, Hungary, the Philippines, Slovenia, Spain, Russia, and Poland.

The research unit said the results are sobering since even the Canadians answered fewer than 8 of the 12 questions correctly. (Reuters, Chicago) ▲



# Alberta Snake Hibernaculum Inventory

*by Dee Ryerson*

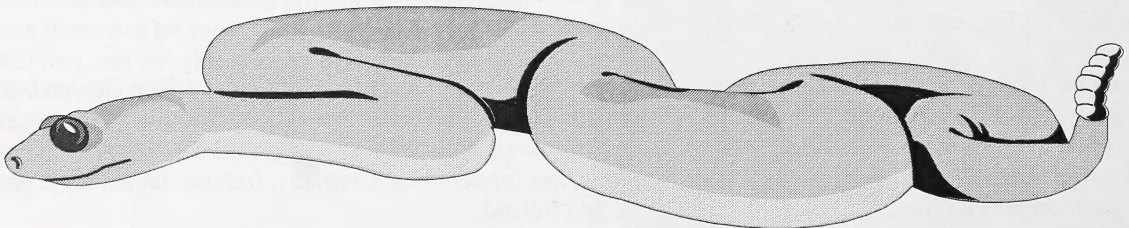
Did you ever wonder how snakes survive our long Alberta winters? Snakes do not have fur to keep them warm and they certainly cannot escape the freezing temperatures by flying south to warmer climates. As you are likely aware amphibians and reptiles (herpetofauna) obtain their body heat from their surroundings (ectothermic) rather than producing it internally. Because of this, it is difficult for amphibians and reptiles to maintain a constant body temperature (poikilothermic) like birds and mammals. As a result, their activity is slowed and eventually halted by low environmental temperatures.

Snakes living in northern regions have behaviorally adapted to cope with cold winter temperatures by inhabiting communal dens or hibernacula during the winter. Inside these underground cavities the temperature remains above freezing. Year after year, hundreds and sometimes even thousands of snakes migrate and 'ball up' in a hibernaculum to endure the long winter months, in a slowed metabolic state. A hibernaculum can be a crack in the ground, a cavity in a rock outcrop along a river, or a burrow excavated by a mammal like a ground squirrel. In the spring, cued by a combination of environmental factors including rising temperatures, the snakes emerge from their winter homes, mate and disperse from the hibernaculum until the fall.

Hibernacula are extremely important areas as large numbers of snakes inhabit and depend on them each winter. If a hibernaculum is accidentally destroyed through land development activities, entire populations of snakes could be eliminated; resulting in the removal of essential components to a properly functioning ecosystem.

Landowners and naturalists across the province have expressed concern that garter snake numbers have declined over the past twenty years. In response to this concern the Wildlife Management Division is creating an inventory of snake hibernaculum locations for all snake species in Alberta. Knowing the location of these hibernacula will allow Wildlife Management staff to manage land-use plans and protect these sites from inadvertent destruction. Over time, the number of hibernacula and the number of snakes using them will be documented to help clarify whether snake populations are, in fact, declining. Due to the sensitive nature of this data, unless the information compiled for this project is to be used to better manage and conserve these important and elusive creatures it will not be released.

If you, or someone you know of is aware of a snake hibernaculum in the province, please contact: Dee Ryerson (422-9536) or Bruce Treichel (422-9535) at Natural Resources Service, Wildlife Management Division, 7th Floor, O.S. Longman Building, 6909 - 116 Street, Edmonton, AB T6H 4P2. ▲





# WILD FLOWERS OF EDMONTON AND CENTRAL ALBERTA

by France Royer & Richard Dickinson  
(Taken from *The University Press*)

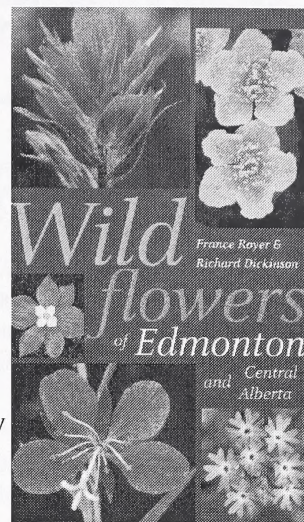
With *Wildflowers of Edmonton and Central Alberta*, anyone can identify more than 100 common or characteristic flowering plants, from Edson to Vermilion, Fort McMurray to Red Deer. It's the perfect guide for beginner and intermediate naturalists.

Central Alberta supports a rich variety of native plants in aspen parkland, boreal forest and prairie grassland. Many of these plants can be found coexisting beautifully with other urban dwellers inside Edmonton's city limits.

This easy-to-use book features:

- a quick and easy key to identifying plants by species
- detailed descriptions of 103 species, and descriptions of 44 related species
- 225 full-colour photos
- a glossary of terms

If you like to learn about the natural world all around you, keep *Wildflowers of Edmonton and Central Alberta* handy in your pocket, pack or glove compartment. ▲



## SAMPA III Conference

Conference organizers announced the conference theme and issued the Call for Papers for the Third International Conference on the Science and Management of Protected Areas (SAMPA III). In Calgary from May 12 to 16, 1997 conference participants will consider the linkages between protected areas and the management of whole ecosystems in both terrestrial and marine environments.

The theme for SAMPA III is linking protected areas with working landscapes and conserving biodiversity. Topic areas are:

- Partnerships in Linking Protected Areas and Working Landscapes
- The Role of Biosphere Reserves in Linking Protected Areas and Working Landscapes
- Linking Ecological Monitoring in Working Landscapes and Protected Areas
- Cross Boundary Issues: Air, Water, Wildlife
- Education and the Development of Public Awareness and Support
- Defining and Measuring Biodiversity
- Biodiversity in Protected Areas
- Biodiversity in Working Landscapes
- Maintaining Ecological Integrity and Biodiversity
- Managing Natural Resources While Protecting Biodiversity
- Applications in Landscape Ecology
- Greater Ecosystem Concepts

The Call for Papers is out, and abstracts for papers, posters, workshops, panels or exhibits are due January 17, 1997. Contact the Conference Secretariat for more information.

For a link to SAMPA III check: <http://www.worldweb.com/ParksCanada-Banff> or <http://www.portup.com/~gws/home.html>. All communications should be sent to Patricia Benson, SAMPA III Conference Secretariat, #552, 220-4th Avenue South East, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2G 4X3. Tel: (403) 292-4519, Fax: (403) 292-4404, e-mail: [sampa3@pch.gc.ca](mailto:sampa3@pch.gc.ca). ▲



# Protected Area Stewards and Environmental Education

*by Brian Ogston*

Protected Area Stewards come in all sizes, shapes and ages. One group of stewards, school teachers and youth group leaders, have the potential to not only help with the stewardship program but also use stewardship experiences to help their charges learn about our protected areas.

For certain teachers and youth group leaders this program could open up a whole new method of working with their students. Not only can they go to the protected areas and gather the information that we ask from our stewards but it can be done in a way that makes it a very rewarding, curriculum-related (what must be taught) experience for the teachers, youth group leaders, and their charges.

Students, while out in the natural area gathering the "data", could also be learning about a variety of subject areas (language arts, science, social studies and so on). There are many natural fits between what stewards gather and what the curriculum requires our children to learn. Not only would they be "book learning" they would also be getting some actual experience that reflects what professional naturalists and biologists do "in the field".

Similarly, youth groups could connect their "stewardship" roles with what their programs ask of their participants, through badges acquisition, nature awareness activities and so forth.

Possibilities are endless for how much could be learned with this approach. Schools are getting involved with computer networks. The exchange of data (information that the students actually discover on site) between schools throughout the province could add tremendously to what is learned about our natural world. It would need to be written in the children's language (e.g., grade 4s exchanging with grade 4s), and there would need to be a mechanism for them to ask for more specific information. When the students go back to the natural area they may not only be gathering data for the steward program but also for other classes around the province.

For those schools that have no access to networks, there is still the mail. Children's reports would not only be displayed in their own schools but could be shared throughout the province. They could also contribute articles to "The Steward" or, depending upon how big this program grows, could even set up their own newsletters (prepared and distributed by the students!).

The possibilities for good, educational (and fun) adventures are endless. What is needed now is a group of between 5 and 20 teachers/leaders who would be interested in trying this out as a pilot project. We can determine what kind of data can be collected, how we can distribute it (to other classes) for wider use, problems associated with this type of program and also begin to create ways of incorporating this effort within the curriculum (or youth group program). This type of program need not be limited to using provincial natural areas but could also include teachers and leaders "adopting" their nearby provincial park, recreation or wilderness area.

After planting this "seed", we need only to help our professional educators nurture this program to life. If you are interested in helping to develop this type of program, or have ideas on how it should be done, please contact Brian Ogston at (403) 427-7009. ▲





# Site Activities:

June 16, 1996 - September 1, 1996

A REGULAR FEATURE TO KEEP VOLUNTEER STEWARDS AND  
INTERESTED INDIVIDUALS INFORMED OF ACTIVITIES  
OCCURRING ON OUR SITES

**ANTON LAKE (42):** seismic program approved with conditions

**ARMSTRONG LAKE (558):** seismic program approved with conditions

**BETA LAKE (515):** grazing lease renewed

**BLEAK LAKE (526):** approval given to the University of Alberta to perform radio carbon dating for the purpose of determining the age of the peatland

**CARDINAL DIVIDE (342):** Alberta Native Plant Council and Alpine Club of Canada volunteers organized a reclamation weekend August 24 and 25, 1996 to reclaim vehicle damage on Cardinal Divide. Plants grown from seeds collected on the Divide were planted by Hinton students, paid through a donation from Cardinal River Coal. Volunteers assisted with the planting, picked up garbage, cleaned up fire rings and collected more seeds to plant next year. A volunteer representing off-road vehicle users assisted with moving rocks from the fire rings to mark a walking path along the Divide.

Land and Forest Services has begun placing signs as part of the implementation of the access management plan. A series of 4 interpretive signs produced by Parks have been placed at the parking lot at the Divide.

**CAROLINE (41):** seismic program approved with conditions

**CHEDDERVILLE (130):** seismic program approved with conditions

**CLEARWATER RICINUS (134):** seismic program approved with conditions

**COW LAKE (117):** seismic program approved with conditions

**COYOTE LAKE (275):** wellsite and access road approved with conditions

**CROWSNEST LAKE (225):** grazing lease renewed

**DRAYTON VALLEY (304):** easement for fibreoptic line approved

**FAIRYDELL CREEK (530):** seismic program approved with conditions

**FORT MACLEOD (406):** License of Occupation approved to reconstruct roadway after the flood of 1995

**HALFWAY LAKE (214):** seismic program approved with conditions; use existing lines only

**KILINI CREEK (221):** access road to the garbage dump area blocked off and the culvert was removed; dump area to be cleaned up in the fall

**MODESTE CREEK (281):** seismic program approved with conditions

**PIGEON LAKE (240):** seismic program approved with conditions

**PIGEON MOUNTAIN (250):** reclamation work at the borrow pit area to prevent vehicular traffic into the natural area is in progress

**PONTON RIVER SOUTH (521):** reservation for natural area purposes approved

**POPLAR CREEK (280):** SW24-48-5-W5 has been added to the Poplar Creek NA

**RIVERLOT 56 (453):** petition received objecting to the development of the ski trail on the south side of the Sturgeon Road

**ROSS LAKE (488):** established as a natural area by Order-in-Council in August 1996. Closed gravel pit adjacent to NA has been reclaimed by the county

**RUMSEY SOUTH (576):** established as a natural area by Order-in-Council in August 1996.

**SASKATOON MOUNTAIN (420):** a hay permit was approved with conditions on the portion of the reclaimed area; the Wembley Archers received approval for an annual archery field day

**TELFORDVILLE (455):** 18 bags of scentless chamomile were removed from the site during the "annual weed pulling event" this year

**TOWN CREEK (510):** seismic program approved with conditions

**WAHSTAO (360):** seismic program approved with conditions

**WHITE EARTH VALLEY (502):** seismic program approved with conditions



## Return Address:

Recreation and Protected Areas Division  
10405 Jasper Avenue  
8th Floor, Standard Life Centre  
Edmonton, Alberta  
T5J 3N4



## UPCOMING EVENTS

*Taken from the Nature Network: Volume 2, Number 4*

### Edmonton Natural History Club

Meet 7:30 p.m. Provincial Museum. For details contact Cecilia Goncalves @ 475-6063.

#### **October 17 — *The Wild Elephants of Africa***

Brian Keating

- an ENHC fund raiser
- admission \$5/person
- advance tickets available from ENHC executive members, the Wildbird General Store (4712-99 Street), Track 'N Trail (10148 - 82 Ave.), & Jackie @ The Bird's Nest (108-101 Granada Blvd. Sherwood Park, 417-0771)
- meet in the auditorium

### Edmonton Natural History Club

#### **Field Trips**

#### **October 19 — *Late Fall Raptors* — Gordon Court**

- raptor migrants at Beaverhill Lake
- contact Gordon Court @ 422-9536 for meeting time & place

### Bug & Spider Group

Unless otherwise noted, meet 7:30 p.m. Provincial Museum lecture room. For details contact Natasha @ 413-8186.

#### **October 29 — *Insect Caretaking Workshop***

- learn to care for insects as pets and live specimens

### Bug & Spider Group *Continued*

#### **November 26 — *Insect Talk* — speaker TBA**

- coffee & refreshments will be served

### Edmonton Bird Club

Meet 7:45-10:00 p.m., Rm 235, Earth Sciences Bldg., University of Alberta. Details contact Debbie Galama @ 436-8694 or Bob Parsons @ 488-1344.

#### **October 25 — *Status of Alberta Wildlife***

Gordon Court

- emphasis on how to assign status to Alberta's birds
- status is more than monitoring numbers

### Edmonton Bird Club

#### **Field Trips**

Subject to change. Confirm by contacting Jim Lange @ 455-7021 or Bob Parsons @ 488-1344 the day before the event. Unless otherwise noted, trips are led by Jim Lange & meet @ Westmount Shopping Centre, cinema entrance, 112 Ave & Groat Road.

#### **November 3 — *Misty Ridge & Vega Natural Area — Migrating Bald Eagles***

- leaders Jim Lange & Bob Parsons
- visit the corridor used by migrating birds of prey
- bring lunch, lawn chairs & winter clothing
- meet 8:00 a.m.

